The Huntingdon Journal.

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Huntingdon Journal.

URBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every day, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2 annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid x months from date of subscription, and t paid within the year.

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PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— ills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every and style, printed at the shortest notice, ry thing in the Printing line will be execu- he most artistic manner and at the lowest

Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied rs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services itizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S NG.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully ffers his professional services to the citizens ntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of gham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill may24.

. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by n M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- ly offer his professional services to the citi- Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. on Washington street, one door east of the ie Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his pro- al services to the people of Huntingdon and y.

FERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., hom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and of Philadelphia.

e on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ngdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., ngdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- n, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- n, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of r's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the al Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tion given to the settlement of estates of dece- ice in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend rveying in all its branches. Will also buy, r rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- ind, in any part of the United States. Send circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., ers' claims against the Government for back bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- with great care and promptness. ice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business cuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton r, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

ILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly l legal business. Office in Cunningham's new ding. [jan.4,'71.

M & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. ce on the south side of Hill street, fourth door of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

X SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

COTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

VILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention en to collections, and all other legal business ended to with care and promptness. Office, No. , Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

April 5, '71-1y.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

DOBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- al share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

The Muses' Bower.

A Second Review of the Grand Army.

BERT HARTE.

I read last night of the Grand Review
In Washington's chiefest avenue—
Two hundred thousand men in blue
I think they said was the number—
Till I seemed to hear their tramping feet,
The bugle's blast and the drum's quick beat,
The clatter of hoofs in the stony street,
The chiefs of the people who came to greet,
And the thousand details that to repeat
Would only my verse encumber—
Till I fell in a revery sad and sweet,
And then to a fitful slumber.

When lo! in a vision I seemed to stand
In a lonely capitol. On each hand,
Far stretched the portico, dim and grand,
Its columns ranged like a martial band
Of shocted spectres, whom some command
Hath called to the last reviewing!
And the streets of the city were white and bare,
No footfall echoed along the square,
But out of the misty midnight air
I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,
And the wandering night winds seemed to bear
The sound of far tattooing.

Then I held my breath in fear and dread;
For in the square with brazen tread
There rode a figure whose stately head
O'er looked the review that morning.
It never bowed from its firm-set seat
When the living column passed its feet,
Yet now rode stately up the street
To the phantom's bugle warning!
Till it reached the capitol square and wheeled,
And there in the moonlight stood revealed,
A well-known form that in State and field
Had led our patriot sires;
Whose face was turned to the sleeping camp
Afar through the river's fog and damp,
That showed no flicker nor warning lamp
Nor wasted bivouac fires.

And I saw a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
Of wailing and lamentation!
The martyred heroes of Malvin Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
The men whose wasted figures fill
The patriot graves of the nation.
And there came the nameless dead, the men,
Who perished in fever, swamp and fen,
The slowly starved of the prison pen!
And marching besides the others,
Came the dusty martyrs of Pillow's fight,
With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright;
I thought—perhaps 'twas the pale moonlight—
They looked as white as their brothers.

And so all night marched the nation's dead,
With never a banner above them spread,
Nor a badge nor a motto branished!
No mark—save the bare uncovered head
Of the silent bronze reviewer—
With never an arch save the vaulted sky,
With never a flower save those that lie
On the distant graves—for love could buy
No gift that was purer or truer.

So all night long swept the strange array,
So all night long till the morning gray
I watched for one who had passed away,
With a reverend awe and wonder—
Till a blue cap waved in the length'ning line,
And I knew that one who was a kin of mine
Had come, and I spake—and lo! that sign
Awakened me from my slumber

The Story-Teller.

The Hour's Seige.

A SKETCH OF THE REVOLUTION.

It was past midnight of the 13th of August (commenced my grandmother,) but though the river was in front of us, and the forest stretched for miles behind us, and away to the right and left, I could not catch even the sight of a leaf or the ripple of the water, so sultry and heavy brooded the darkness around us.

I had not been in the best of spirits that day, for it was the time when we dreaded every hour to hear the bombardment of New York; and though in the house of Thomas Oakley, a brother of my father, and such a terror and dread of that day that I could not help fearing lest some evil had happened to my parents, who were still in the city.

As usual with the sleepless, all sorts of fancies teased my brain. My room, like all others, was large and furnished in the style that seems so quaint to persons of the present day.

The chimney-piece was filled with porcelain, curiously wrought with illustrations of scripture. The bed and furniture that had been brought from England was tall, dark, stiff and carved, while the walls were hung with sombre family portraits. And as I lay and wished for day the tiled figures seemed to move and glower at me in the uncertain light that came through a loop-hole in my window, while I thought the eyes of the portraits were one and all fixed on me with a solemn, warning stare, and so it happened that I heard the old clock strike one, two, three, and was just falling off into a doze, when there came a light step along the hall, and cousin Grace in a strange, scared voice, outside the door, said "Helen, Helen!"

I was up in a moment and out to where she stood, looking like a spirit, with her ashy face, and fair hair falling about her; and I remember the thrill of astonishment with which, spite of my fright, I saw that she was already dressed, and held in her hand a powder-flask.

"Put on your clothes as quick as you can, Nellie," she said in a voice that trembled a little, though she was doing her best to be calm, "Brant's men are coming and father wants us all down stairs."

Brant's men! It is difficult to make you understand the horror with which that name was pronounced and heard; or to express the terror with which, as I hurried on my clothes, I thought of Grace and myself in the hands of those merciless savages. No wonder that she trembled in every limb, or that Thomas Oakley and his five stalwart sons looked pale, as they moved about in the dim morning light.

I don't know as I have spoken to you before of Thomas Oakley, a man over six feet in height, and of a noble presence, with a grand face, that looked as if it might have been chiseled out of marble, and hair as white as snow, although he was scarcely past his prime. We have no such men now-a-days. I have his portrait in my little cabinet yonder, and you may see that he looks as he was, a-kind and noble gentleman.

As for his sons, they were like him—tall, strong-limbed, fearless, devoutly attached to their stately mother, who was preparing breakfast, while they fastened the iron shutters of the heavy doors.

"It's a shame to route you out so early, Nellie," said Mr. Oakley, as he noticed my pale, frightened face; "but if we didn't eat our breakfast now those rascals may not give us a chance to eat it at all, and to my mind, after a good cause, there's nothing like a good breakfast before going into a fight."

"I wish Mark was here," said Grace timidly.

"No doubt, Pussy; but I've sent for him. You. Yost, the half-witted lad that brought the news, has gone after him and the volunteers, who were to start for camp to-day, and if we can but keep the rascals at bay till they come, we may give them as good a peppering as they deserve."

Ay, if! but oh, that dreadful uncertainty. The house was of stone and so strongly built that it was doubtful if they could either raze or fire it. How many of that fair family would gather round the board to-morrow morning? Ah! it was a dreadful day; but I think the hour before the attack was the worst of all.

It was not to be expected that we could eat much breakfast; but hurried as the meal was, it was hardly over when one of the boys whom my uncle had posted on the lookout, called out "they are coming," and stealing along the woods to the right as if they hoped to surprise us. At once the men hurried with their rifles to the window of the second story; while Mrs. Oakley, pale, but still outwardly calm, motioned us to follow and hand out the powder.

Then came a dead silence.

"Look out, Simon," said the father, in a low voice, "and tell us what the rascals are about."

"Posting themselves around the house but under cover. They think to catch us napping. There's a man coming this way now—he—why, father, it is Walter Van Cuyler!"

We all started. The meaning of this sudden attack was clear enough now.

Van Cuyler had been a professional patriot and a warm admirer of Grace; and on his rejection by her, had gone away vowing to take a terrible revenge on the whole family.

"The traitor," muttered my uncle "it is he, then, that has brought down this swarm of hornets. What is he doing now?"

"He has been trying the windows to see if they are fastened. Now he is at the door."

The words of Simon were at times drowned in a series of thundering knocks at the door.

Mr. Oakley went to Simon's window and demanded:

"Who is there?"

"Walter Van Cuyler."

"What do you want?"

"Food, rest and shelter. Brant's men are on my track. Let me in quickly."

The sharp crack of a rifle, and the words "liar and hypocrite" were his answer. A fierce yell arose from behind the hay-stacks and out-buildings as twenty dark forms rushed forward brandishing their weapons and firing at random, while as many more hovered on the outskirts of the wood.

Within the house was perfect silence, broken only by the low "now boys" of Mr. Oakley and the crack of six of the best rifles in the country.

"Six down! A man down for each bullet. "Good!" cried the exulting voice of my uncle. "The powder, girls, and we'll give 'em another."

A shower of bullets that rattled like hail-stones about the windows, cut short his words. Mr. Oakley picked up some that fell harmlessly on the floor, and remarked:

"The serpents are kinder than anticipated. They are going to keep us in bullets as well as exercise. So much the better, for we have none to spare. Now boys."

Another flash and roar, and again the voice of Mr. Oakley:

"Fire steady, boys, and take good aim. Don't waste powder."

A dead silence ensued.

"They're cowed, father. They are sneaking off to cover," exclaimed Simon.

"Not they; they are only trying some new deviltry. John and Mathew, round with you to the back of the house. Grace—my God! where did that shot come from?" as with a sharp cry, Reuben, the eldest, leaped three feet in the air, and fell forward on his face, stone dead.

Mrs. Oakley sprang forward, and threw herself on his body. The fair-haired eldest boy was her darling. Another shot came crashing through the window, and imbedded itself in the opposite wall.

"Aim at yonder tree," shouted Mr. Oakley. "I saw the gleam of a rifle barrel among the leaves. See! the oak yonder."

A third shot whizzed so close past us as to make us start back, and then our unerring rifles answered back and down thro' the bush went a dark body striking with a heavy "thud" against the ground.

"He is silent," exclaimed Mr. Oakley, with a gleam of stern satisfaction shooting across his face.

Here there was a silence of longer duration than any which preceded it and we were at a loss to know whether they had drawn off and given up the attack. This my uncle doubted, for he was accustomed to the tactics of those wily foes. At last he remarked:

"Where can they be hiding? I see none of the rest."

"Father, Father!" called Grace in an agonized tone.

Mr. Oakley ran hastily into the back room where she was. A stalwart man in a hunting frock so bronzed as to almost make it doubtful if he was white or red swung himself from an adjoining tree on the balcony and was trying to force himself through the little window.

As Mr. Oakley rushed forward he drew his hunting knife that he wore in his belt, but receiving the sharp edge in his bare hands, the infuriated father wrested it from his grasp by main strength and plunged it up to the hilt in his breast.

A fierce yell and a harmless volley from those in ambush, received this new defeat and then another of those ominous pauses.

"What can they be about?" uttered Simon who was again at the lookout. "They are pulling up hay and brushwood. They surely do not dream of firing the house?"

"The door, the door!" gasped Grace.

"Right!" exclaimed the father. "The girl has more wit than all of us. We must barricade the hall."

"Never mind the shutters," said Mrs. Oakley who had regained her marble composure; "we will bar them," and she began to draw the bolts.

Mr. Oakley hesitated, for the task was one of danger, but there was no time, and chairs, tables and sofas were piled up at a short distance from the door, and made what was really a formidable barricade, guarded as it was by the unerring rifles. The smell of the burning wood and the smoke that filled the hall now grew almost intolerable. Mr. Oakley now placed us on the stair case and exhorted his sons to stand close, and take good aim. A portion of the door fell in. Mr. Oakley raised his rifle, and Walter Van Cuyler, who was the first to spring in, staggered and fell back with a groan; the others swarmed in like bees, but a second and a third of those deadly volleys brought them to a stand. No man dared expose himself to such certain death.

Mr. Oakley turned impetuously to his sons:

"Give 'em another, boys, we'll beat 'em off yet!" But a mute shake of the head was the only answer. The powder was exhausted. For a moment a deadly pallor spread his face; the next his voice rang out clear and firm as ever:

"Close up! Draw your knives! We will sell our lives as dearly as possible."

"Come on! their powder is out!" shouted a man who, with a half dozen others, had succeeded in scrambling over the barricade and making his way towards the little group.

"You had better be careful. Our women have their knitting-needles yet," retorted Mr. Oakley derisively.

"We'll take care of you and the women both," returned the ruffian aiming a blow at Simon that brought him to the ground.

A spasm contorted Mr. Oakley's stern features for a moment, then with a strangled sob he threw himself headlong upon his assailants.

"Kill him—cut him down—he's the devil himself!" shouted a dozen voices; but in a moment arose another and a far different cry.

"The rebels—the rebels are upon us!—And thundering on, trampling the cowardly wretches down under their horses' hoofs came Mark Warner with his light horse troop. In an instant all was confusion.—No one thought of anything but fight; and the enraged Americans mowed the flying tories down like grain.

Then burst forth all the emotions so long pent up. Father and sons threw themselves into one another's arms; Grace fainted; and Mrs. Oakley's stony composure melted into a flood of hysterical tears.

Ours was a joyful and yet a sad house that night—for although we had been delivered as it were from the very jaws of death, yet the bodies of our dead were with us.

Ah! children! these were sad times, trying times! There was a wedding between Mark and Grace, and I danced as merrily as any of them; but poor Mrs. Oakley wore mourning to the end of her days; and the last words on her lips were the names of her murdered sons.

Political.

A Contrast.

The record of the Democratic party when in power, were we to accept as *bona fide* the statements of its organs, would be one uninterrupted administration of public affairs on the most economical and prudent principles. Unfortunately, however, the record is inconsistent with the rhetoric, and here in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, our friends of the Opposition have squandered and appropriated the people's money. Here is a little list of the officers and expenses of the State Senate when Republican contrasted with those of the same body when the Democracy were in an accidental majority:

REPUBLICAN. *Officers of Senate, Session* 1870.	DEMOCRATIC. *Officers of Senate, Session* 1871.
1 chief clerk.	1 chief clerk.
2 assistant clerks.	3 assistant clerks.
5 transcribing clerks.	5 transcribing clerks.
1 sergeant-at-arms.	1 sergeant-at-arms.
3 assistant sergeants-at-arms.	2 assistant sergeants-at-arms.
1 doorkeeper.	1 messenger.
2 assistant doorkeepers.	2 assistant messengers.
1 keeper of Speaker's room.	1 doorkeeper.
1 messenger.	2 assistant doorkeepers.
2 assistant messengers.	1 keeper rotunda.
1 librarian.	1 postmaster.
1 chaplain.	1 chaplain.
1 postmaster.	1 keeper of Speaker's room
1 marshal—rotunda.	1 sup't folding dep't.
6 pages.	8 pasters and folders.
1 sup't folding room.	3 firemen.
5 pasters and folders.	1 watchman.
1 engineer.	1 laborer.
1 fireman.	1 janitor.
1 janitor.	9 pages.
	1 librarian.
	1 assistant librarian.
38 total.	49 total.

By this showing it appears that the amount paid the subordinate officers of the Senate in 1870, when that body was Republican, was $26,466,65. The total expenses of the Senate at the same session were $92,260,35.

In 1871 the amount paid the officers was $47,904,50, and the total expenses of the session thus far paid out are $140,757,68—a difference in favor of the session of 1870 of nearly $50,000.

Back of all this there is a history, for the facts of which we are indebted to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. It appears that in 1868 the Legislature—Republican in both branches—passed an act, still on the statute books, fixing the number and compensation of the officers of each branch of the Legislature. The number of officers of the Senate was fixed at one chief clerk, two assistants, four transcribing clerks, one librarian, one sergeant-at-arms and two assistants, one doorkeeper and two assistants, one messenger and two assistants, one superintendent of the folding room and six pasters and folders, one doorkeeper of the rotunda, one postmaster, one fireman, and five pages—thirty-two in all.

The Republican Senate of 1869 was organized according to this law—there being exactly the number of officers allowed by it. The Democrats at that time, however, were out of office and desirous of putting themselves on record. Not satisfied with a strict compliance with the statute, they offered a resolution for a still further reduction, proposing to dispense with one of the assistant messengers, the postmaster, and ALL the pasters and folders. For this amendment all the Democratic Senators voted, the vote standing 15 to 18.

In 1871, when these professors of economy came into power, they increased the officers one-fifth, nearly double their pay, and swelled the expenses of the session fully fifty thousand dollars. The truth of the whole matter is that no reliance at all can be placed on the profuse promises of the Democracy. They arraign the Republicans for delaying the restoration of peace and order, and yet they countenance the barbarous KuKlux Klan; they charge us with maladministration and corruption, and endorse Tammany and its tribe in the same breath. The party of the roughs and thieves in the North, the murderers and KuKlux in the South, there was never a time that it was more deserving the death, or more hostile to the real principles and theory of Democracy.—*Phila. Press.*

THE Chicago *Post*, referring to the breaking down of M'Cook, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and his withdrawal from the stump says: "We undertake to say that no man can make latter-day Democratic politics a severe study without dethroning and shattering to a miserable wreck his immortal mind."

FOLLOWING the example of their brethren in Pennsylvania and Ohio, who made up a platform from worn out and discarded Republican planks, the Democracy of Wisconsin have nominated as their candidate for Governor James R. Doolittle, one of the decayed timbers we long since threw overboard.

TAMMANY, in its impotent wrath, has commenced an ejectment suit against the *Times*, claiming for the city the title to the property on which the office is built. This attempt to shift the issue is a tacit admission of the *Times'* great indictment.

Two Decades--Showing the Difference in the Condition of the State for Ten Years under the Democratic Rule, and Ten Years under Republican Management.

The Democrats had an almost unbroken rule in Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1860, and the Republicans have been in power most of the time from 1860 to 1871. The record made by these parties, within those periods, in the management of the finances of the State, is a fair test by which to try them.

The State debt on the 1st of December, 1850, and on the same date of the ten years following, is given in the following table, compiled from the annual reports of the Auditor General:

State debt Dec. 1,	1850...	$40,775,485 42
" "	1851...	40,114,236 39
" "	1852...	41,524,875 37
" "	1853...	40,566,279 54
" "	1854...	40,613,160 07
" "	1855...	40,196,994 22
" "	1856...	40,117,835 25
" "	1857...	39,881,733 22
" "	2858...	39,488,243 67
" "	1859...	38,628,961 07
" "	1860...	37,969,847 50

It will be seen from this table that the State debt remained above forty millions—some years increasing and in others decreasing slowly—until 1856, when the Democratic ascendancy began to be shaken. The public works were sold in 1857, in 1858 the Republicans carried the House, in 1859 they carried both House and Senate, and in 1860 they elected the Governor and a majority in both Houses.

During these ten years the ruling party had the benefit of the revenue from the State tax on real and personal estate, and the tax on tonnage on the Pennsylvania railroad. The revenue from these two sources, during the decade referred to was as follows:

	Tonnage Tax.	*State Tax.*
1851.....	$ 9,514 71	$1,372.170 37
1852.....	21,270 66	1,359,636 20
1853.....	67,227 22	1,381,550 59
1854.....	118,205 11	1.510,403 39
1855.....	161.125 25	1,721,114 79
1856.....	250,947 24	1,682,035 21
1857.....	204,564 11	1,554,667 34
1858.....	224,535 62	1,610,229 19
1859.....	47,582 68	1,388,502 18
1860.....	31,425 15	1,444,674 93
	$1,136,397 75	$15,024,984 19
Total revenue from these sources in ten years.....	1,136,397 75	
	$16,101,381 94	

And yet, with all this revenue, and $300,000 additional paid in three installments, 1858, 1859 and 1860, by the Pennsylvania railroad in redemption of its bonds, given in purchase of the public works, the public debt remained almost unchanged for six years, and was finally reduced in the following four years, but a trifle, as these figures show:

State debt December 1, 1850.....	$40,775,385 42
State debt December 1, 1860.....	37,969,847 50
Total reduction in ten years.....	$2,805,637 92

Or an average of about $280,000 a year.

Shortly after the Republicans came fully into possession of the State government 1861, they were confronted with the necessity of arming the troops of the State called out to suppress the rebellion and to put the State into condition of defense. Hence the negotiations of the war loan of 1861. They therefore commenced their decade with a debt of over forty millions, as follows:

State debt December 1, 1860.....	$37,969,847 50
War loan of 1861.....	3,500,000 00
Total.....	$41,469,847 50

The tonnage tax was repealed in 1861, and subsequently, in February, 1866, the three mill tax on real estate was repealed, so that these large sources of revenue enjoyed by the Democrats were cut off from their successors, the annual payment into the Sinking Fund by the Pennsylvania railroad being increased, by the repeal of the tonnage tax, from $100,000 to $460,000 annually.

With the tonnage tax repealed since 1861, and the three mill tax abolished since 1865, the Republican administration of the State has still managed to reduce the public debt more than one-fourth. A statement published, officially, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shows the public debt, July 1, 1871, to be as follows:

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt bearing coin int,.....	$ 4.507,300 00
Debt bearing interest in U. S. Currency.....	24,782,445 30
Debt on which interest has been stopped.....	155,976 36
Debt bearing no interest....	100,866 05
Total debt, July 1, 1871...	29,546,587 71

We can thus fairly compare the result of the two decades:

State debt, December 1, 1850	$40,775,485 42
" " " 1860	37,969,847 50
Reduction in ten years under the Democrats	2,805,637 92
State debt December 1, 1860	$37,969,847 50
War debt since added	3,500,000 00
Debt July 1, 1871	$41,469,847 50
	29,546,587 71
Reduction in ten years under the Republicans	11,923,259 79
Difference in favor of the Republicans	$ 9,117,621 87
Annual average reduction under Democratic rule	280,563 79
Annual average reduction under Republican rule	1,192,325 97
Annual difference to the people of the State	911,762 18

And this, be it remembered, has been accomplished with not merely a *reduction* of taxation, but under a total repeal of all direct taxation upon the property of the people.

We commend these figures to the careful attention of the voters of the State.

Democratic Honesty and Justice.

The Chicago *Post* says: The Democrats claim that there is urgent need for amnesty to everybody who has ever fought against the Constitution of the United States, and that the mere fact that a man has been a rebel is proof on its face that he is not a rebel now. For instance: Three men, Liber, M'Kinney and Parmelee, who acted as judges and clerk of election in the Ninth ward of Louisville, at the late Kentucky election, were arrested upon the suit of a colored man for preventing him from voting. The colored man was legally qualified—so the court ruled. The two white judges declared on election day that he was not qualified, and compelled him to leave the polls. Under the law, these judges are amenable to a fine of at least $500, or imprisonment for one year, or both. Therefore the court decided (1) that the judges had violated the law, and (2) that they should therefore be honorably discharged. They left the court room happy and triumphant; and thus the Democratic vote of Kentucky will be nobly and honestly sustained, though the Democracy shed the last drop of their blood in the effort.

Miscellaneous.

Sowing Wild Oats.

"My dear sir, do you know how your boy is behaving? Do you know that he is playing truant from school, getting into bad company, and learning the ways of wickedness?"

"Oh! well, he is young now. By and by he will have more sense, and quit his foolishness."

And it was not a natural-born fool that used this language either, but a man of fine mind, superior education, and of Christian profession.

This is sometimes the way in which indolent parents waive aside the warning of their best and wisest friends.

And how did this waiting for sense result? Just as it will always end. The boy made rapid strides in the school of wickedness, ran away to a great city, plunged into nameless vices, dragged himself home, not as the prodigal penitent, but as a body putrescent, to die in his father's house a heart-breaking disgrace to parents, and a scandal to all who had known him.

And yet to-day myriads of parents are waiting until the period of sowing wild oats is passed, and indulge the infatuated hope that wild oats sown will produce wholesome wheat and corn.

The truth is, this "waiting for sense" is leaving the wayside house empty for occupation by banded ruffians, who, when once established, are not going to be frightened, or driven out by a feeble old man throwing tufts of grass and wads of lamentations.

And, again, it is not an affair of sense at all, but a matter of habit, and, above all, of grace.

Did those parents or teachers take those boys into their private rooms, carefully teach them with the open Bible, kneel by their side in earnest prayer, put before them faithful examples, with the use of proper discipline, trust them to the grace of God?

If this is not done in time, it never will be done later. If we cannot or will not when children are very young, we shall have no face or heart to break in with a new routine when they are older, and our reluctance is stereotyped into hardness.

Sometimes we have been tempted to believe that God made a great mistake in putting such tremendous passions into juvenile nature, before reason, reflection, conscience, and experience have asserted their power and influence fully. But it is all right. Passion is simply the locomotive power, and it draws whatever it is hitched on to. The question is, How shall it be linked? for character *cannot* be developed without it. A boy or adult without passion may be a milk-sop, a putty-ball, a nonentity, who cannot stand without leaning up against the sunny side of a house, but he will never make a *man*, and never carve his mark in this obstinate and wicked world.

Now, we hurrah for the boisterous, the tearing, the over-boiling boys. The ablest men are only enclosed pots of boiling water fastened upon wheels; but they carry that suppressed and regulated force which resides in passions governed by principle moving along the iron track of duty.

During this formative period, it is given to parents and teachers to instruct, to guide and enforce; and those parents are worse than insane who wait in the idle dream that "sense" will come along by and by and repair the damage caused by their neglect.

Many a young man to-day in prison, or hospital, or eating husks in the prodigal's land, curses father and mother for their terribly guilty laxness and utter want of parental wisdom. Woe to the parents who weakly resign their commissions and shirk those obligations which God has put upon them, and which they had no right to assume unless they meant honestly to fulfill them in the fear of God. Let none of us make this mistake.—*S. S. Workman.*

The Young Man and Life.

It is a great thing for a young man, says Rev. J. W. Ware, to find out early that he is of the minimum of importance in the world that while it demands of him everything that he can do, it can get on admirably without him. In all its busy, pressing force, he is not missed—bless you, he never has been recognized! Don't forget the mistake made by the fly on the coach-wheel, nor the disaster that overtook the ambition of the frog. Do all you can; sink all selfish thought of self; and compel out of you the best that is in you.

Without morbidness, without moroseness, just this life has said to me—I think it says it early: Trust God and your own right arm. Look to no compensating charity from man. Let your compensation be in the reward of your own soul, and the humble hoping for the benediction of your God.

In nothing is the young man more wont to be lax than the matter of habit. Life says to him that in nothing does he more need constant and anxious care. Habit makes us. What we are in the habit of doing, saying, thinking, decides the matter of character and the success of life. If life were only a series of independent individual acts, were there no moral continuity to it, no dependence of part on part; if nothing were repeated, it would everywhere be a failure. It is repetition that twists the fibre of existence into something permanent, coherent. Otherwise it would be only a rope of sand. And so we ought to have a special care about our first doings, because they entail second doings, and second doings ensure third doings; and the heaps on heaps rise, as Himalay and Andes grow. Virtue is the habit of good; vice is the habit of bad; that is all. Repetition makes each. Their power, their majesty, their mischief, are only because of that. Do good, with God's help, and you can't help being good; keep doing evil and you can't help being evil. Honesty, integrity, truth, avarice, sensuality, theft, are only habits—no way separate, irresistible acts, and are to be reached or avoided by forming or avoiding the habit. Life says to the young man that its secret lies in the habit formed and the habit avoided.

A RURAL youth of eighteen summers recently invested in a banana in the cars on a New York railroad. He carefully removed the peel and put it on the seat by his side; then he broke the fruit up in small bits, eyeing it anxiously as he did so. When this was done he picked up the peel, shook it in his lap, and finally threw the pieces out of the window, remarking, as he did so: "That's the fust of them prize packages I ever bought, an' it's the last, you bet."

A LITTLE boy defines snoring as letting of sleep.

DEATH'S CARNIVAL!

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORROR!

A Heavily Loaded Passenger Train, While Stopping at a Station, Telescoped by a Lightening Express—Twenty-four Killed and Many Wounded—The Crushed, Scalded, Burned and Mangled Bodies—The Murder on the Head of the Railroad Employees.

BOSTON, Augurt 27.—One of the most appalling railroad horrors ever known in New England occurred on the Eastern Railroad at about 8:15 o'clock last evening, near the Revere Station, a small town about five miles from the city, formerly North Chelsea. A regular train consisting of three passenger cars left here for Beverly and way stations at a quarter past 7, but from some cause or other it was delayed so that it was nearly an hour later before it was ready to move on from Revere. This train was filled with passengers, many of whom were on their way to attend the Methodist camp meeting at Hamilton, intending to remain over only the Sabbath. The cars were filled to repletion, in fact the aisles and platforms were densely packed with human beings. A drizzling blinding rain prevailed at the time.

The train consisted of two engines, a baggage, smoking and three passenger cars, and its regular time for departure from this city was 7:30, but was detained at Everett in consequence of the non-arrival of a branch train on the Saugus road. The Bangor express, or Pullman train left the station on its regular time, 8 o'clock, and went tearing along through the darkness at a rapid rate of speed and on the same track that the motionless Beverly train was standing. When near the Revere Station the engineer to his horror discovered that the Beverly train had not started. He quickly whistled

"DOWN BRAKES,"

but alas, it was too late to avert the approaching calamity which immediately followed. Those on the Beverly train who saw the approaching engine, with horror realized the situation. They leaped from the platform for their lives, and in the last car there was a rush for the door, creating a momentary panic.

Quite a number got off this way. In the meantime the great locomotive coming on until there arrived a moment when the glare became darkness and the rumbling crash followed by the hissing of escaping steam, mingled with yells of the dying, groans of the hurt and shrieks of the frightened.

It was an awful moment. The engine struck the rear car and crushed its way through it, throwing men and women, with the debris it made, on either side; clear and clean through the rear car it went, reducing it to fragments; but even then it had not lost its powerful momentum. It crashed on into the next car, and did not stop

IN ITS DEATHLY WAY

until it had gone half its length. Some power seemed to raise up the locomotive like a rearing horse when it struck this car, for it appeared to have entered above the level of the door and run in like a closing telescope. The concussion was of such tremendous force that it threw the other cars of the Beverly train from the track, partially overturning them. The lamps were upset.

THE KEROSENE OIL TOOK FIRE.

There was, of course, a great rush, and the flames were communicated to the clothing of the women. The panic was frightful and many were hurt and badly burned. The kerosene oil lamps were upset and their contents spilled upon the upholstering, and in an instant the smoking car was in a blaze.

THE GREEDY FLAMES

traveled with great speed from one car to another, until three of them were completely enveloped. These were subsequently moved up the track half a dozen rods, so that the flames should not interfere with the sufferers in the rear car, and there they were allowed to burn until there was nothing left for the fire to feed upon.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Among the shivered fragments of the car that first struck lay the motionless bodies of those already dead, while the wounded were writhing and shrieking in the agony of pain, and those that were able were trying to extricate themselves from the debris which was upon and about them.

At the second car the scene was similar. The wreck was not so complete, but the extent of the injury to the occupants was about as great.

The scene after the collision beggars all descriytion. The first work was to release the imprisoned unfortunates in the telescoped car. One after another the dead bodies were removed and laid on the floor of the depot, which, for the time being, was turned into a charnel house. One young man lay crushed under a seat and writhed in agony. He called faintly for help, but when help came his soul had winged its flight into another world.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE KILL ME, KILL ME."

cried another young man named Soubomas; he was pulled from under the engine and carried away to the Marine Hospital, about three miles distant, to breathe his last.

The dead formed a ghastly spectacle, some had been pierced with splinters, others crushed, many scalded and apparently free from bruises, but

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 6, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE:
John Dean, of Blair county.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
Franklin H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
David Clarkson, of Cassville.
FOR SHERIFF:
Amon Houck, of Broad Top City.
FOR TREASURER:
Alfred W. Kenyon, of Barree Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
Jonathan Evans, of Tod Township.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
Harris Richardson, of Lincoln Township.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
Henry Wilson, of Oneida Township.
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR:
Samuel P. Smith, of Union Township.
FOR CORONER:
James Bricker, of Huntingdon.

Republican County Committee.

Alexandria—J. J. Bellman, Thomas D. Walker.
Barree—Silas Gibony, William Couch.
Birmingham—T. S. McCahan, Joseph Madson.
Broad Top City—Wm. J. Ammerman, Thomas Cook.
Brady—David Etnier. Sr., Dr. I. J. Meal.
Carbon—Dr. A. K. McCarthy, William Sweet.
Cass—Joseph Parks, Ephraim Bowman.
Cassville—A. L. Guss, George M. Green.
Clay—Adam Heeter, Jacob B. Park.
Coalmont—Richard Owens, S. S. Berkstresser
Cromwell—William B. Gilliland, John Book.
Dublin—B. F. Stitt, J. McG. Appleby.
Franklin—Mathew M. Keatley, John Q. Adams.
Henderson—John S. Warfel, Samuel Foust.
Hopewell—George Berkstresser, Samuel Weaver.
Huntingdon, E. W—John W. Mattern, Robert King.
Huntingdon, W. W—Sam'l T. Brown, Wm. K. Burchinell.
Jackson—Jackson Harmon, Sam'l Smith, (of Thomas).
Juniata—John Corbin, Amos H. Kauffman.
Lincoln—H. H. Summers. John Fulton.
Mapleton—James Hamilton, Philip Hooper.
Morris—Dr. M. B. Brenneman, Samuel C. Tussey.
Mt. Union—John G. Stewart, H. Clay Marshall.
Mt. Union District—Alfred Carothers, James F. Bathurst.
Oneida—R. McDivitt, A. P. White.
Orbisonia—Thomas O. Cloyd, Wm. H. Miller,
Penn—George Ieetz, Daniel Harris.
Petersburg—John T. Dopp, John Hoffman, Jr,
Potter—Benj. L. Neff, David Hare.
Shirley—Thomas Ashman, George M. Spanogle,
Shirleysburg—George Leas, John A. Kerr.
Shade Gap—Dr. J. A. Shade, John. R. Wilson.
Springfield—Ephraim Baker, Morris Cutshall.
Tell—John Silverthorn, A. S. Cisney.
Tod—Jonathan Evans, Isaac Curfman.
Three Springs—Dr. J. F. Thompson, P. M. Bence.
Union—A. W. Wright, James Quarry.
Walker—John Watson, Livingston Robb,
Upper West—Moore Hewitt, Harry Lightner.
Lower West—Wm. McClure, Gustavers Altman.
Warriorsmark—Dr. J. A. Deaver, A. C. Hutchison.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chairman.

The members of the Republican County Committee will meet at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

It is earnestly desired that *every member* be present, as business of much importance will be transacted.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chairman.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1871.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE.

To-day we fill the last remaining space in our ticket with the name of JOHN DEAN, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, for President Judge. The ticket is now complete, and the duty of electing it follows, and this can and will be done.

In Mr. Dean the Republican party has a candidate worthy of its most ardent and enthusiastic support. He is an able lawyer, a fine logician, an excellent discriminator, and a clever gentleman. He is, in short, fully competent to discharge the onerous duties of a President Judge, and, if elected, will make an able and upright officer.

Around him the Republican party can rally, feeling that they are urging a candidate worthy, in every way, of their suffrages, and though they may admire and have the warmest feelings for the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the Bench, yet our duty to the party now and its material welfare hereafter, all demand that they should stand by its nominees. We have felt warmly for Judge Taylor, and feel so now, but the Judge has placed himself outside of the party lines and we cannot encourage disorganization in any shape or form, nor can the Republican party. Unfortunately for the Republicans of Huntingdon county they have too long encouraged this sort of thing. Three-fourths of her important offices stand ready, in the hands of Democrats, to mock her, and is this not enough? We think so, and good Republicans everywhere think so. Their experience tells them there is no safety outside of a good organization, and in the future they mean to stand by the ticket, and especially so when the nominees are men abundantly qualified for their respective positions, as is the case in the ticket presented to the Republican voters of this county at the coming election.

We expect Mr. Dean to be elected, but to accomplish this much desired object it will require his friends, and the friends of the party everywhere, to go to work at once with a will. We know that nothing political can be accomplished without work. See to it, friends, that every man is seen and stirred up to do his duty! Work! *Work!!* WORK!!! from now until the evening of the second Tuesday in October!

☞ The Democracy are greatly disappointed at the perfect harmony that prevails in the Republican party, and the sure success of the whole ticket in October; they do not give up their scheming however, but are using every conceivable means to create a rupture in the Republican ranks; they even circulate a story that there is a split in their own ranks, hoping to throw Republicans off their guard, but the idea is so absurd that only a ninny would believe it. Could any one believe that when voting day comes, that ten Democrats in the county will cut their tickets? They know little of the history of that party, and nothing about the crack of the party lash, who believe it. The growlers in that party are always soon brought to terms, and they are made to swallow whatever dose their leaders concoct be it "New Departure," or what.

☞ The Temperance Party appears to have simmered down until there is nothing left of it but the *Good Templar*. Captain, don't swear in Pennsylvania Dutch! We don't like to hear it.

☞ The Germans of New York are arraying themselves against Tammany.—This means 30,000 votes! Can Tammany survive such a loss? We think not.

☞ "Brick" Pomeroy lectures in Oakland, California, on "The assassination of Lincoln, its causes, and the necessity for it." "Brick" is a Democratic apostle. Of such are the Democrats made.

☞ We want every Republican to stand by the ticket from President Judge to Coroner, including both, otherwise the Republican party might as well disband. Spot the man who talks otherwise. Mr. Wallace may have soaked him in his coffee-pot.

☞ The Democratic papers are very much out of humor with the Republican journals for not defending the Evans defalcation and embezzlement case. This conduct is so much at variance with Democratic practices that they are mad about it.

☞ Warrants have been issued for the arrest of George O. Evans, the embezzler, and if there is any law for his case he will be tried at the bar of justice as he has been at the bar of public opinion. We doubt very much whether he can be punished under the circumstances.

☞ Democracy and whiskey generally go hand in hand. How is it that the Democratic party have such a concern for the temperance ticket? Do they expect to make some votes? No; but every vote cast for Spangler and Wheeler will take a vote off of Stanton and Beath. Mark that!

☞ The Democratic organs appear to be very much exercised because General Grant stays at the sea-side during the heated term. They appear to think that public business suffers terribly. What business, pray? Now, don't you just want something to grumble at?

☞ It is reported from Harrisburg that Deputy Attorney-General McClure has been removed from office, by the Attorney-General, for stirring up the Evans embezzlement case. What does this mean? Does the Attorney-General countenance the course of Evans?

☞ By a circular, published in another column, addressed to the Good Templars of the State, it will be seen how the third or Temperance Party movement is regarded among those who understand it. Our friends of the *Good Templar* have a bigger job on hand than old Atlas.

☞ What has become of the "New Departure" Democrats? They are as mute as mice. Has the immortal ninth gone under? Or can't the colored people be gulled? Perhaps the staid and sober won't stand it? We suspect "that's what's the matter."

☞ We learn from the Fulton *Republican* that John W. Dickerson, Esq., of Bedford, was nominated by the Democratic Legislative Conference, on last Tuesday, to represent the counties of Fulton and Bedford in the next Legislature. This is a most excellent nomination.

☞ As there is no election to be held in South Carolina this year the Democrats will scarcely have the hardihood to accuse Senator Scott of interfering to control the elections. He promised the loyal people of that State that he would see that they were protected, and he means to do it.

☞ Republicans, do not listen to the man who asks you to cut your ticket this Fall, he is the tool of the Democrats, who are driven to all manner of tricks to try to keep afloat their sinking ship. The Republican ranks are solid, and success is sure; and we can laugh at the flimsy and futile schemes of the enemy.

☞ We have just seen a Democratic paper which is very much concerned lest the temperance men be induced to withdraw their ticket. The Democrats know very well that Republicans alone vote temperance. Do the Republicans, who keep up this ticket, want to elect Democrats to office in the liquor interest? It looks so.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Post* appears to be the organ of the temperance men in Western Pennsylvania. Ain't this a little strange? Temperance men, why does the *Post* pat you on the back so affectionately? Because every vote for your candidates is half a vote for the Democratic candidates. This accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

☞ "Boutwell's little monthly joke," as the *Patriot* is pleased to term it, for September, shows a reduction of the National Debt, during August, of $9,206,297. Give us, do Mr. Boutwell, more "little monthly jokes." They cheer us amazingly, while they have a corresponding depressing effect upon the *Patriot*. "Boutwell's little monthly joke;" Oh, how rich!

☞ The Democratic Convention in "Old Virginia, the other day, admitted colored delegates. The only delegate who sulked and left was Gen. Jubal A. Early, the fellow that Gen. Sheridan made travel, now and then, up the Valley in a whirl.—Well, anti-departure Democrats, what do you think of this? Take our advice and vote the straight Republican ticket; it is the only salve we know of.

☞ In another column will be found Hon. John Scott's appeal to the President for the interposition of the Ku Klux Law for the protection of the citizens of South Carolina. We ask for it a careful perusal. It shows a state of affairs that must shock the humanity of all parties and creeds.—It presents facts that cannot be denied. In the name of everything that is good and sacred, how can Democrats defend such atrocities?

☞ Beware, Republicans, of scheming Democracy. The latest scheme is to make believe that Banks is to be withdrawn as a candidate for Judge, for the purpose of inducing Judge Taylor to run as an independent candidate, thereby hoping to divide the Republican vote, whilst they quietly, by means of their thorough organization, slip in their full force for Banks. We believe no Republican is simple enough to be gulled by such tricks, and we do not think Judge Taylor will allow himself to be used in this way.

☞ Mr. Africa is still seeking Republican complimentary votes, we are told.—Republican, your complimentary vote elected Hon. R. Milton Speer to Congress? Do you want to repeat that kind of thing? Your vote might elect Mr. Africa, (who knows), and Mr. Africa will vote for a Democratic United States Senator and the formation of a Democratic Congressional district. Do you wan this? We are sure you do not. Vote for Gen. Lane!

☞ Do our people know that many of our sister towns, above and below us, are suffering with pestilential diseases? If they do not, it is high time that they would waken up to the reality. There is entirely too much filth in the cellars, alleys and gutters of this place. A committee should be appointed by the Council to visit every portion of the town and see that the proper sanitary precautions are taken. We doubt whether there is a town in the State that contains more filth than Huntingdon. We are sorry to have to say so, but nevertheless it is true. If we have to allude to this subject again we will waken some people up.

☞ Republicans, are you organized? Are you doing the work necessary to secure a glorious victory? We are not satisfied that you are. Let the members of the County Committee, in each election district, meet and appoint a sub-committee for each school district, whose business it will be to see every man and ascertain what he is going to do and report at once, through the members of the County Committee, to the Chairman of said Committee. Thus every man in the county can be seen and made all right. Go to work at once! Don't stand gassing about what you are going to do, but go to work and do it!—The time remaining for the accomplishment of the labor is short. Go to work!

☞ Up in Bedford county the Democrats are not willing to believe that the party is committed to the XVth Amendment. One of the regular true blues, who has always voted that ticket, accosted a friend of ours, the other day, with:

"Hello, John, I see you still stick to the niggers!"

Our friend, who was interested for some colored people, assented that he did, but suggested that the Democratic party had got into the same boat.

"Oh, no, you can't make me believe that," said old true blue.

"But," argued our friend, "you have read the ninth resolution of the Harrisburg Democratic Convention; it was published in the *Gazette?*"

"No, no," thundered he, "I didn't read it, and if it was in the *Gazette* it was one of the *Gazette's* lies!"

☞ Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York, has been nominated by the Victoria League for President of the United States, and in her letter of acceptance proposes the following programme:

It is possible, therefore, that if I Am your candidate, I may be elected.

I propose to *rendezvous*, again at Washington the coming winter. No Representative or Senator will be more punctual than I. But I do not go there to argue the question of our rights. The argument is concluded. I shall go accompanied by a corps of the representative women of the land, *to insist* on the *practical recognition* of rights which are already, by the public verdict, *theoretically established* and conceded. We shall demand that that be made existent *de facto* which already exists *de jure*. We shall claim the passage of a Declaratory Act, merely the signing of a judgement on the basis of the verdict already rendered in our favor; and wo to the political trickster or pettifogger who shall dare to hinder our rights by any motion in arrest of judgment or otherwise for delay.

I expect to succeed. I do not expect that the women will leave Washington this very winter until after such Declaration Act shall form part of the statutes of the country. It is simply scandalous that a nation whose very existence rose out of the axiom, *no taxation without representation*, and who fought for that principle to the death, should persist for a single year, after the subject is fairly broached, to impose on us taxation and refuse us representation; or that a people whose fundamental political idea is opposition to all class-legislation should disfranchise, by the act of a minority, the very largest *class* of its citizens.

The early coming of female participation in the business of legislation is inevitable; and from now on, destruction will await the politician who does not heed the rising tide. The action of every public man on this question is noted, and the Nemesis of political destiny will overtake every recreant to the true principles of a real republic, which involves the equality of woman. Republicanism *shall have* its fair trial, which it never has had hitherto. If female suffrage is an experiment, so was republicanism itself; and this is the next experiment to be tried in the order of governmental evolution. And as it absolutely has to be tried, those who would prolong the crisis of its inauguration are mere obstructions, and enemies of the public peace. In many a revolution the real disturbers are, when the matter is looked at deeply, those who oppose it. If a thing is in accordance with the spirit of the age, it cannot be successfully resisted; and who does not know that the spirit of this age is unbounded emancipation?

It is the merest waste of time, therefore, to fight any longer over this dead issue. Let both the old effete and dying-out political parties be wise at once. Let them "accept the situation," and inaugurate from now the still greater "new departure." Slavery has been abolished. The world waits for this other and more hidden, but no less real, slavery of restrictions on women to be, likewise, hustled out of existence and relagated to the limbo of the past.

Republican Judicial Conference.

Pursuant to notice the Republican Conference of this Judicial District met in Altoona, on Tuesday the 29th inst.

Conference organized by the election of Geo. W. Johnston, of Huntingdon county, President, and Cyrus Elder, of Cambria county, Secretary.

The following are the names of the Conferees from different counties of the District:

Blair—Martin Bell, A. S. Morrow, and W. H. Gardner.

Cambria—C. T. Boberts, J. A. Moore, and Cyrus Elder.

Huntingdon—Dr. S. Thompson, K. A. Lovell, and George W. Johnston.

The Conference proceeded to place in nomination a candidate for President Judge. Mr. Roberts nominated George M. Reade, Esq., of Cambria county. Mr. Bell nominated John Dean, Esq., of Blair county. Mr. Thompson nominated Samuel T. Brown, Esq., of Huntingdon county.

On the 1st ballot	Mr. Reade	received	3	votes.
" " "	Mr. Dean	"	3	"
" " "	Mr. Brown	"	3	"
On the 2d ballot	Mr. Reade	"	3	"
" " "	Mr. Dean	"	3	"
" " "	Mr. Brown	"	3	"

Mr. Lovell presented a letter from Mr. Brown to the Conference withdrawing his name.

The Conference proceeded to a third ballot, whereupon
Mr. Reade received 3 votes.
Mr. Dean received 6 votes.

On motion of Mr. Elder, the nomination of Mr. Dean was made unanimous.

On motion, Mr. Dean was invited and appeared before the Conference and accepted the nomination in a brief and impressive speech.

On motion, adjourned.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON,
President.

CYRUS ELDER, Secretary.

Hon. James H. Graham has been nominated by the democrats of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties for president judge of the Ninth judicial district. Judge Graham has had twenty years' experience on the bench.

KU-KLUX.

What the Democrats are doing for the Nation—Their employment in South Carolina—Assassination of Colored People—Organized Violence the Motto—Further Details of the Outrages—The Loyal Citizens Fleeing for Safety—A Southern Journal's Opinion of the Situation—Martial Law a Necessity—Senator Scott's Appeal to the President—His Letter on the Coddition of the South.

The Democratic Party's Work.

Its Doings in South Carolina—A Columbia Journal's Opinion—Martial Law a Necessity.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Union*, in its leading editorial yesterday, seems to have been advised of the intention of Senator Scott to urge upon the President the strictest enforcement of the KuKlux law, as the conclusion of the article shows. It is as follows: "The difference between the conduct of Southern Democratic journals and journals of the North are very apparent. Whenever an outrage against law occurs in any Northern State the press is never backward in denouncing it, no matter whether the parties be black or white, Democrats or Republicans. Here everything is worked in the interests of one party. The latest raid into Orangeburg by an hundred, more or less, of disguised men hardly drew a protest from a single Democratic journal, while some of them even seek to cover up and hide the offence. We have been desirous that peace and quiet should prevail in order that there might be no reason for the enforcement of the KuKlux law, but we are now confident that nothing but the strong arm of the United States Government will bring peace and order to the State, and this we believe will soon be brought into requisition. Many persons in the disaffected sections profess to prefer martial law to the present Government, and to all such we will say, the prospects now are that you will soon have your preferences gratified. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue and martial law in certain localities has become almost a necessity. We hope the National Government will use every means at its command to preserve the peace in this State, and will enforce the Ku-Klux law to the very fullest extent; there is no use in being mealy-mouthed about these matters any longer. The first duty of the Government is to protect the lives and property of its citizens, and when a State government fails to do this it then becomes incumbent upon the National Government to make good the defection. In North Carolina the United States authorities are actively at work arresting these scamps, who make night hideous with their devilish transactions, and we have the assurance that operations will soon commence here. The first thing we want is a United States marshal who knows his duty in the premises, and knowing it has the courage to perform it. Such an one we must have, if it breaks every political slate in the State."

ORGANIZED VIOLENCE THE MOTTO—THE COLORED PEOPLE FLEEING FROM THIER ASSASSINS—MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE KUKLUX.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Incidents connected with the terrible state of affairs in Western South Carolina continue to be received. The most depressing effect on the labor of the region has followed the organized violence which necessitates the enforcement of the laws, even to the exercise of martial law. All the colored people who can get away are doing so. Elias Hill, the remarkable Baptist preacher, has not yet left, but is endeavoring to get away with sixty families who have determined to go to Liberia. It will be remembered that Senator Scott's sub-committee was serenaded at Yorkville, and a disturbance ensued, in which one of the colored men received five bullet wounds. It was supposed at the time that this shooting was simply a KuKlux disturbance, growing out of the bitter feeling caused by the committee's presence. Facts which have come to light since establish the fact that this act was the result of a pre-arranged conspiracy, relating itself to other acts. The man shot was a negro blacksmith employed by the railroad company on a branch road from Chester to Yorkville, who had charge of the shop at the latter place. A raid on the county treasurer had been planned some time before the committee's advent. The day before the raid occurred a detachment of United States troops was ordered from Chester to Yorkville, and an engine was sent down on Sunday to bring them up. When midway it was discovered that three rails had been removed, and the engine returned. The troops were not brought, and the KuKlux raid came off that Sunday night. The treasurer got away, but his office was broken open, papers rifled, etc. It was found that the railroad blacksmith shop had been broken open, and the tools removed which were used in removing and replacing the rails, for singularly enough, when the Yorkville engine went down in the morning the road was found in good condition. There was little doubt that the parties engaged were connected with the railroad. The negro blacksmith would have been an important witness, so the roit was gotten up for the purpose of killing him. He did not die, however, but has been obliged to leave that section. KuKlux disorders in Bastrop county, Texas, are reported. Gov. Davis announces his intention to proclaim and enforce martial law there.

SENATOR SCOTT'S APPEAL.

HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is the letter of Senator Scott in full:

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Since the return of the sub-committee sent to the State of South Carolina by the joint committee of Congress appointed "to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States," communications have been forwarded to me from citizens of Spartanburg and York counties, and from the officer commanding the United States troops at Yorkville, which I consider it my duty to lay before you with this letter.

The sub-committee visited both these counties and took testimony in them. That testimony has not all been printed, but with this I forward the testimony of Rev. A. W. Cummings, of Spartanburg, and of Colonel Lewis Merrill, relating to York county. That of Dr. Cummings shows that from October last until July, when the committee was there, outrages had been committed upon two hundred and twenty-seven citzens, whose names are given, two of whom had been murdered. This list does not embrace all the cases that have occurred, and the deputy marshal in that county testified that the actual number largely exceeds this. Some forty or fifty persons were before the committee, who proved the outrages committed upon themselves and others by bands of armed men in disguise. The extent of this violence was so great that leading citizens of that county were informed that if any of the witnesses who testified were interfered with, or if outrages of a character similar to those proved were again committed, the fact would be reported to the President, that he might consider the propriety of exercising the full extent of the powers conferred upon him for the protection of citizens of the United States against such lawlessness. It is due to these citizens to say that they promised to exert their influence to repress disorder, and I have since seen published notices of meetings held for that purpose.

Before the committee left, one witness, who had been examined, reappeared and testified that he had bought a gun, returned home, and had been visited by armed men in disguise, from whom he escaped, but who took his gun away and threatened to his family that they would kill him.

I forbore to report this case, hoping that the promise of leading citizens would be fulfilled, and be effective to stop further violence. On the same day that the committee left Spartanburg the county court assembled.

As an evidence of how far the State law is effective in reaching such offences I quote an extract from the report of the grand jury, made under date of July 25th:

We regret to report that we have heard of a number of outrages having been committed in various portions of the county, but express the hope that the good and influential men in every part of the community will unite their efforts in preventing every infraction of the law and in assuring to all perfect security in their person and property.

This is the notice taken of such a state of affairs as that presented by Dr. Cummings' testimony. No man has yet been convicted or punished in that county for any of these offences. Dr. Cummings' letter of the 10th inst., states that a number of outrages have been committed since the committe left—one of them, as appears by the affidavit of Dr. Bates, of a most brutal character. One of the witnesses before the committee is also stated to be now a refugee in Spartanburg, having been threatened with death.

Colonel Merrill's testimony gives the names of sixty-eight victims of violence in York county since October last, six of whom were killed; and shows the actual number to have been from three to four hundred. His letters and that of Hon. A. S. Wallace, which I enclose, inform me that since the committee left the Kuklux have renewed their deeds of violence and crime in that county; whipping inoffensive men "for no other cause than their skin," and burning a negro school house.

The state of insecurity was, I am satisfied, as great in Union county as in either of those above named, one witness having testified that the county was it effect under Kuklux rule, that no order issued by the Klan would be disregarded. As showing the state of feeling in that county, the number and power of the organization, and especially to give the views of those who think it no part of their duty to have such offences as are committed by the Kuklux prosecuted, I submit to you the testimony of R. W. Shand, Esq., a prominent Democratic lawyer of that county. I have no report of any renewal of violence in that county since the visit of the committee. Information has been sent me of occurrences in Chester, Fairfield, and Newberry counties which would indicate that the cessation of lawlessness is but temporary.

The state of public sentiment in the counties of Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Chester, and York, is such that if there outbreaks continue there is no hope of protection from the local tribunals, and I earnestly invite your Excellency's attention to the testimony submitted, with a view to action for the protection of those who have so long suffered without redress. The cruelties that have been inflicted in Spartanburg and York counties are shocking to humanity, crimes that ought not to go unpunished in any civilized country. Their perpetrators are at large and unwhipped of justice. Although inquiry has been made in their midst, and the enormity of their crimes exposed, and the consequences of their repetition foreshadowed, the members of these lawless organizations have again resumed their arms and their midnight raids of brutality and assassination.

In these counties of Spartanburg and York crime has run riot with impunity; all warnings have been disregarded and the effort of the well-disposed citizens have proved unavailing. I submit whether the time has not come, in view of these facts, when the people of these counties at least should be informed by proclamation that the limit of endurance has been reached, and that the whole power of the Government will be exercised to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Reluctant as I am to do so, the facts proven before the committee in these counties, the state of feeling witnessed there, the warnings given the citizens, and, in the face of this, the speedy reappearance of the same criminal disorders which have been the subject of investigation, defying the execution of the laws, rendering life insecure and property of but nominal value, impel me in justice to the suffering people who have endurded so much, and in mercy even to those whose sympathy with or indifference to their wrongs may arouse a retribution more terrible than they dream of—a retribution I would go to any lawful length of power to prevent; all these considerations impel me to call your attention to the facts contained in the testimony, letters, and affidavits submitted, and to ask whether they do not justify such a proclamation as to these two counties as is required before the exercise of the power conferred upon you by the fourth section of the act of April 25, 1871.

As there are outrages reported in other counties, and there is some hesitation among the military officers as to their right to arrest persons found armed and in disguise upon the highways until after called upon by the civil authorities, let me also direct your attention to whether you have not the power of issuing explicit instructions, giving authority under the third section of that act to the military to make arrests of persons found in disguise and armed, and to hand them over to the marshal, directing the military officer to lodge such information with the United States district attorney as will enable him to proceed at once and obtain the evidence upon which to prefer indictments.

Respectfully, JOHN SCOTT.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. DEAN.

Opinions of the Press.

By reference to the proceedings published above, it will be seen that John Dean, Esq., of this county, has been nominated for President Judge of this Judicial District. Without disparaging the merits and claims of the other candidates, we will merely say, that we believe this the most judicious nomination that could have been made. Mr. Dean is popular, one of the most able lawyers in the State, and the strongest man, we candidly believe, for this position, in Blair county or the District, and will carry this county by a majority of from twelve to fifteen hundred. He is active, a good Republican, and will make a spirited contest, and if elected, of which we have no doubt, he will make an honest, fair and impartial Judge.

Now Republicans, you have a ticket, composed of good, reliable, and honest men—a better one was never offered to the support of the people—and we confidently expect its triumphant election. Let every true Republican, every lover of his country, every man who desires honesty and integrity in office, give the ticket his undivided support.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

We cannot refrain from expressing our sense of satisfaction over the result of last Tuesday's Judicial Convention, the proceedings of which are herewith printed.

Without doubt the nomination of John Dean, Esq., was the fittest possible to be made. Mr. Reed, of Cambria, was before the Convention and his many claims were duly and fairly caucussed. It is no reproach, and we are prone to believe involves little regret upon his part that the present result was reached.

John Dean, Republican nominee for President Judge, of the 24th Judicial District, composed of Blair, Huntingdon and Cambria, is now thirty-seven years of age—one year younger than was Judge Taylor when first elected. He was admitted to the bar in Blair county in 1856, and in 1857 was elected County Superintendent of Common Schools of Blair. In 1859 he resigned his position as County Superintendent, and entered into a Law partnership with Hon. S. S. Blair, remaining in such partnership until 1863.

In 1868, Mr. Dean was elected District Attorney for Blair county, which position he now occupies, but, by reason of expiration of term, he will gracefully yield the post to his young contemporary, M. Alexander, after the Ides of October.

As a logician, keen, incisive, pungent; convincing by the masterly arrangement and elucidation of his theory, Mr. Dean has few equals at the bar of this State. Possessed of that inate dignity usual to men of highest talents, he never permits himself to be thrown from his balance however sudden and artfully the attack may be.

Troughout the District, and by able jurists in other sections of the Commonwealth, he is considered an able, thorough, safe and conscientious counsellor.

In private walks of life, he is above reproach, and will assume his seat young in years, fresh in mind and body, versed in law beyond his years, and possessing the confidence of fellow citizens to an unusual extent.

It may not be deemed inappropriate, at this point, to allude to the following language made use of by Judge Taylor in his charge to the Jury, in the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. Beal, *et. al.*, tried in 1869:

"In our judgment, gentlemen, no county in the Commonwealth is favored with "the services of a more able and efficient "officer.

Judge Taylor's opinion is the opinion of the entire bar and people of Blair county, and we shall be surprised, not to say chagrined, if John Dean don't carry Blair county by 1200 majority. Every true Republican must feel it to be his duty to labor zealously and judiciously to accomplish that devoutly to be wished result. The nomination has been made; a staunch Republican placed in nomination; the usages of the party fulfilled, now let petty bickerings and unseemly jealousies be thrown aside, and the "boys" get themselves into line. The contest will be short—let it be sharp. Give the enemy hot shot in front, rear and flanks, and such a shattered lot of demoralized Unwashed as will be observable after election, this county has never seen before.—*Tyrone Herald.*

In its effect upon the Republican party, the Conference in this city, last Tuesday, was the most important ever held in this Judicial district. Composed of men of sterling integrity and of unquestioned fidelity to the party—men chosen not so much to nominate any particular candidate as to nominate a Republican candidate—the deliberations of the Conference have a significance seldom attaching to a political body; and the entire harmony and good feeling manifested by conferees and spectators, of whom there was quite a number representing all factions and all interest in the district, present, is proof that their determination to preserve the integrity of the party and elect the nominee of the Conference, is unalterable.

The duty devolving upon the Conference was as delicate as it was important. It had to choose one from three most worthy representatives of the party in the district—genteleman of unblemished reputations; lawyers of unquestioned ability; Republicans possessing the confidence of the entire district. But that duty, delicate as it was, was performed satisfactorily, after a free, full and cordial consultation with those representing the several interests in the party. And in arriving at the conclusion the Conference did, we know that the great question—the integrity of the party—was the great object in view as well by the friends of Messrs. Read and Brown as by those of Mr. Dean.

Of Mr. Dean, we feel, little need be said. Throughout the entire district he is recognized as an attorney of ability, energy and character. In this county he has stood for years in the front rank of his profession, along side such lawyers as Hon. S. S. Blair, and Hon. John Scott and others. As District Attorney, and in his connection with many of the most important causes tried in this county, he has given evidence of a well stored legal mind—a familiarity with all branches of law and practice; clear, concise reasoning; quickness to see the strong points in a case and aptness in forcibly presenting them to a jury.

Now, that our ticket is complete, and inasmuch as Blair county has been honored by the first nomination on the list, it becomes the Republican party to signify their appreciation of that honor, by a vote commensurate with the importance of the canvass and the high character of the gentlemen composing the ticket.—*Blair County Radical.*

To the Good Templars of the State of Pennsylvania.

Believing that our views as a body are misrepresented, and the prosperity and harmony of our Order seriously endangered by the precipitate manner in which the "Keystone Good Templar," our paid organ, has thrown itself into political strife; desiring that we may not be identified with that paper in this regard, inasmuch as we hold ourselves apart from all political organizations, and especially from the present so-called Third party, the Philadelphia Quarterly Convention, held August 16th, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The present editors of the *Keystone Good Templar*, our recognized official organ, have in that journal affirmed that our organization is "Moral and Social," and "*that it is not and cannot be a political party organization, and any attempt to identify the Order with any political party must and will be resisted*," and

WHEREAS, Two-thirds of the membership of this Order is composed of females, and persons under age who have not the right of franchise, and

WHEREAS, The *Keystone Good Templar* is published under the general direction of the Executive Committee, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. of G. T., at an expense of $2000 per annum, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby inquire of said Executive Committee by what authority the said official organ is edited in the interest of the so-called prohibitory third party.

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby express its firm conviction that the late so-called Temperance Prohibitory Convention was an irresponsible and an unauthorized body representing neither the Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, or any other Temperance organization, or church organization, whatsoever, and we therefore believe that all advocacy of this so-called third party in our official organ is wrong, and prejudicial to the best interests of our Order, and is calculated only to sow dissensions in our ranks as has already been evidenced at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the W. C. T., of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to have a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions transmitted to the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Also to cause the same to be published in the daily papers of this city, and to be printed in circular form and forwarded to the various District Conventions in the State of Pennsylvania, with the request that the same be read. The expenses of said printing and advertising be borne by this body.

GEO. W. MOORE, Chairman.
EDWIN H. COATES,
SAMUEL MAROT,
JAS. M. WEST,
JOHN ROBINSON, Sec'y.
Committee.

European Correspondence.

LONDON CITY, August 12th, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—We spent the Sabbath in Geneva, attended German Reform preaching, in French, at 10 o'clock, and Scotch Presbyterian at 12; sermon by Rev. Jameson, of Edinburg, from First Epistle of Second Peter and 5th verse; it was an excellent discourse. We left Geneva on the 7th instant for Paris, some 400 miles west, by rail. The country for ten miles down the Rhone was fine. From there we entered the French territory, when the Jarror Mountains began to close in upon us, and for twenty-five miles we passed through one gap after another scarcely sufficiently wide in places for the railroad and pike, and for miles uninhabited. At a place called Bellgard our baggage was examined and we had to exhibit our passports. We then passed through the city of Macon, on the river Saone; the country is beautiful and highly cultivated; we then went to the city of Digein, where we saw several regiments of German troops, the officers finely uniformed and the soldiers tall, sturdy and fine looking. In the trains we passed were large numbers of French troops returning as captives from Germany, some of them wounded. Their dress was red pants, blue blouse and red cap with blue band.

We reached Paris on the morning of the 8th, and put up at the Hotel de United States.—When we saw the sign we almost imagined we were at home. Paris, with a population of 2,500,000, is the city of the world for beauty and splendor in everything but pure and undefiled religion. After breakfast some twenty of us hired an omnibuss and a guide and off we started to see the sights. We passed down the La Palais Boulevards, through Champs Elysees and through the grand Arch de Triomphe, which is beautiful. At the Arch Triomphe thirteen avenues or Boulevards diverge. We then passed through the gates of the city and viewed the buildings demolished by the Government troops in retaking the city from the Commune. The buildings on the outside of the walls, on the south side, are nearly all destroyed; acres upon acres of massive and broken down walls. We there could see the desolation at St. Cloud and surroundings, which looked sickening and distressing beyond description. The Prussians, on the east, south and west, had a beautiful view and position some five or six miles distant from the city walls, where they had their batteries planted. We returned to the city and viewed the shattered and remaining walls of the Tuilleries, Hotel de Ville, Hotel de Invalides, with various other public buildings and a great many private dwellings which were burnt by the Communists. If you want to see destruction of massive buildings come to Paris. I estimate the value of the loss of property to be one hundredth part of this great city; the reports we had through the papers were terribly overrated. We then drove to the Cemetery of Montmartre and viewed some few of the thousands of monuments and sepulchres. The French are noted for adorning their tombs and graves with wreaths and flowers. Inside of the iron door of their tombs you frequently see two chairs and a crucifix with wreaths hanging up on each side. Here in this cemetery, which is on a hill in the northern part of the city, the Communists made their last stand. When the Government troops entered the city on the west they were finally surrounded, driven to the cemetery and captured. Two thousand of them were executed the first day, and against the wall where they were made to stand the blood is visible for the height of three feet.—We walked over where nine thousand are buried; they were thrown in with their clothes on, tar poured over them, then burned and their bones buried. Our guide thinks there were 50,000 executed in all. At this time there are several on trial. By this time, 5 o'clock, P. M., we were about played out and turned in for the night.

On the 9th we took the cars for Versailles, twelve miles west, where the seat of Government is held; population 30,000. We stopped on our way at St. Cloud, and spent an hour viewing the remains of the Palace and surroundings; every house, with the Palace, was burnt by the Communists. We then proceeded to Versailles, where four of us procured a carriage and drove to the building where the trial of Rochefort and nineteen other Communists is in progress before a court martial of fifteen officers. There is a perfect mania amongst all classes to get places in the room. There is room in the hall for eight thousand persons, and there is already 60,000 applications for tickets of admission. We had a good view of the officers composing the court, the barristers and the prisoners. Some of them are fine looking men. One of them was dressed in a splendid uniform and the others in citizens' dress. We drove out through the parade grounds, which are large and fine.—There are 200,000 soldiers at this place and 40,000 in Paris. There are 18,000 Communists prisoners confined in the Barracks here. The Palace at Versailles is large and splendid; in front are several statues of leading men and generals, and in the centre a monument of Louis XIV on horseback, who, it is said, "marched up the hill

e Huntingdon Journal.

dnesday Morning, Sept. 6, 1871.

EADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAN LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monvening of each month, in Brown's building.
NDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
HAR LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ng, third floor, Leister's building.
UNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
RAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, O. of R. M., meets every nday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
NG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
r 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in House.
N COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each h.
NTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- ay evening, in Smith's building.
NTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth ay of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
: WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, Y. M. C. A. room.
NTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

tist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN- Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
holic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. es three Sundays in the month.
ngelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
man Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. es on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
thodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
testant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
sbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Ser- on Sabbath: 10 a. m., 7 p. m.

ef Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

uit cans are in demand.

ie leaves are coloring slightly.

ir farmers are busy threshing grain.

oming up—The new Presbyterian church.

arrisburg is cursed with Sunday rowdies.

ivertisers in the JOURNAL are doing a good e.

ffiin county has had two slight fires re- ly.

ightly numerous last week—Printing office rs.

suming magnificent proportions—Miller's ery.

ve you sent us a new subscriber? If not, not?

e days are growing perceptibly shorter at ends.

brisk business in slander suits is going on ttsburgh.

ntingdon supports three market cars and dairies.

handsome structure—Watson's new house llegheny street.

n African giant, eight feet high, is on his to this country.

ie people of Union county are opposed to row gauge railroad.

w crossings have been laid at the corner urth and Mifflin streets.

t your neighbor to subscribe for the NAL. Only $2 per annum.

scissor-grinder and a juvenile violinist e" this place on Thursday last.

stern peaches, of medium quality, are ng in this place at $2@$2,25 per box.

e Lutheran Sabbath school scholars picnic, at Burchinell's Grove, on Thursday.

l of penny-royal is a popular antidote st the voracious attacks of mosquitoes.

e Fultz wheat is so called after a gentle- by the name of Fultz, residing in Mifflin ty.

e Young Men's Christian Association of nsylvania will meet in Erie on the 12th nt.

e ministers of the oil regions are preach- sermons against pumping oil wells on lay.

veral inebriated individuals have been ided with quarters in Fort Neeley by our e.

week days you buy your music by the t: on Sundays you have it by the choir othing.

ir merchants are fixing up for the fall e. Consult our advertising columns for iculars.

woman seventy years of age is in jail in sburgh for forgery. She is old enough to had better sense.

snake, of the "new departure" species, killed at the corner of Fourth and Mifflin ets one day last week.

autiful—The specimens of marble work at iams' shop. The Colonel knows how to lle the chisel and mallet.

cow was stolen from Rev. Mr. Thrush, of istown, driven to Mt. Union and sold for An enterprising thief.

ie political campaign has fairly opened.—n, Republicans, and don't allow yourselves ome out of the fight second best.

ie pews of some of our churches ought to on pivots, so that the occupants can see comes in without straining their necks.

he State of Pennsylvania contains 11,515,- acres of cultivated land, 5,740,864 acres of dland, and 737,371 acres of unimproved l.

he oldest inhabitant has no recollection of mmer when we had so much lightning.—ourse his statement does not apply to New ey.

very valuable mill property is advertised sale in another column. This will be a d investment for some gentleman who has "spinners."

sarcastic young lady says she never was much in love with a man that two rainy s together, in a country house, would not ctually cure her.

ur imp of darkness was rusticating in the l districts on Sunday last, feasting on the of the land, and returned home with a pain er his waist-band.

large bull attempted to stop the Cincinnati ress, near Patterson, the other day. It is dly necessary to add that the train went and the bull went off.

ur young friend, John Africa, had several is toes severely cut, the other day, by coming in contact with some of the machinery in chinells' planing mill.

We have just supplied our job office with a of tip-top rollers, and are prepared to do kinds of printing in the best style of the Call and see specimens.

Within the past two weeks we have added names of over two hundred new subscribers to the JOURNAL. Still room for more. Send he names and the cash.

Growing small and beautifully less—The wd of blackguards that congregate about Methodist church door every Sabbath evening. So much for the police.

ur stock of cards, envelopes, bill head, letthead and note head papers is now complete, d we are prepared to do all kinds of printin this line at short notice and on reasone terms. Give us your orders.

he "Abyssinian stretch" has superceded Grecian bend and the kangaroo droop ong the belles of fashion. It is supposed t this will have a short run as the "Madacar flutter" and the "Feejeean sprawl" are iting to be adopted.

Near Norristown, on Thursday, there was erved coming through the air what appeared to be a small snow storm. Its flakes, on pection, proved to be flies, built after the del of the yellow-jacket, with long sheeny gs and small heads. For an hour the host s seen going southward. Some of them re caught, and found entirely unlike any fly herto seen in that section of the Union.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Huntingdon County Normal School, located at Alexandria, Pa., closed its second annual term on Tuesday, August 13, 1871.

There was about fifty students in attendance during the term, most of whom intend to teach in the county, the coming winter.

We have already seen sufficient results to cause us to feel well satisfied with our summer's work, and to warrant the assertion that the school has been a success.

In commendation of our students, we are glad to say that through their careful demeanor and their courteous conduct towards the citizens of Alexandria, they have now a high moral reputation in the community; and by their strict obedience to the regulations of the school and their willingness at all times to perform the duties assigned them, they have secured our highest esteem and warmest friendship.

The closing exercises of the school took place on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

We were glad to have so many of our friends from the borough and vicinity with us to witness the exercises, and especially gratified with the presence of Prof. Gast, of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

The following is the programme: Prayer, by Prof. Gast, Lancaster, Pa.; Salutatory Essay, "The Head and the Heart," Miss Beckie Patterson, Alexandria; Recitation, "Green Apples," Mr. S. B. Hall, Alexandria; Eulogy, "John Quincy Adams," Mr. Wm. Crowel, Birmingham, Pa.; Referred Questions, "which is the greater invention, the Steam Engine or the Sewing Machine?"

The question was answered first by Mr. P. H. Bridenbaugh, of Arch Springs, Blair Co., who argued that the "Steam Engine" is the greater invention.

He was followed by Mr. D. H. Knode, of Alexandria, who presented the claims of the "Sewing Machine."

Declamation, "Voice of the Dead," Mr. J. W. McMahan, Neffs Mills, Pa.; Referred Questions, "which has the greater curiosity, Man or Woman?"

Mr. J. B. Cutshall, of Dublin Mills, Fulton Co., Pa., opened the discussion with a humorous argument in favor of the greater curiosity of "Man."

His opponent was Mr. W. Scott Wilson, of Shavers Creek, Pa.

Oration, "Our Nation's Progress," Mr. S. H. Isenberg, McConnellstown, Pa.; Recitation, "The Drowned Child," Miss Mattie McDivitt, Alexandria, Pa.; Valedictory Oration, "The Levelers of Society," Mr. N. P. Corbin, Huntingdon, Pa.

The above persons who represented the school in the closing exercises were selected partly because of scholarly ability and literary acquirements, and partly because by their deportment they had won the confidence and merited the approbation of the authorities of the school.

Without commenting on each exercise, I simply remark that all did exceedingly well for the amount of culture they have had and the length of time allowed them to make prparation.

The closing remarks to the school was made by Mr. S. P. McDivitt. In an address which I will not mar by epitomizing, he argued the importance of having pure and noble ideals of character as models for imitation, and of striving earnestly to reach these ideals.

We never rise higher than our aspirations and hence the necessity of aiming high if we would have our lives result in anything good, noble or good.

He aimed also to impress upon teachers the nobility of their work, cause them to properly appreciate its claims and responsibilities, and create in them a desire to attain higher literary and professional qualifications.

The exercises were then closed with the benediction, by Prof. Gast.

R. M. MCNEAL.

SPRUCE CREEK AND FRANKLINVILLE.—The following notes of places in this county we cut from the Harrisburg *Patriot*:

SPRUCE CREEK

is a little village on the Pennsylvania railroad, in the Huntingdon county, right in among the big hills, with three or four stores, a mill and one hotel. Spruce Creek runs through it, over which you may pass without toll. Little regularity is observed in the streets, and the architecture of the houses is not remarkable for great beauty. The church is only a small and plain structure, without ornament, but is used by an honest and devout christian people. From the slight opportunities afforded us for forming acquaintances we should judge that the people are a hardy and happy class who did not envy their neighbors, nor strive after positions they cannot reach. A very fine religious influence is felt among them, and a good division of the Sons of Temperance is doing its work well.

A ride of about four miles "up the valley by the side of the little babbling brook," brings you to

FRANKLINVILLE.

This is a mere hamlet, but is romantic in appearance, and the inhabitants are kind and intelligent. A couple of churches, a few shops of various kinds, two stores of small dimensions, and a few unpretending dwellings comprise the buildings of the place. They have no hotel, as no ardent spirits can be sold in the town, and temperance hotels are not very profitable, the morals of the people are good, and like other places of the same kind, there is a spirit of contentment and happiness among them beautiful to behold. Here a division of Sons of Temperance is also at work, and doing the preventive office of the reform. A very remarkable cave is near this place, but the weather was too oppressive to invite an examination of its peculiarities. We were struck with the beauty of the scenery around, and the healthfulness of the inhabitants. Furnaces and kindred establishments are frequent among the hills along the valley of the Spruce Creek.

It is good to breathe the pure are and drink the clear water of these mountain towns, and we were not anxious to see the dirty hack and lean horses coming to take us away.

REMENISCENCE OF THE PAST.—Some forty-five or fifty years ago, there was a campmeeting held at what is now called the Old Taylor Camp Ground, near Cassville, this county. During the progress of this meeting, a colored woman came to Cassville, and was captured by a constable of the place, who supposed her to be a runaway slave, and that he might make some money in the operation. On Sabbath, before going to camp, he confined his prisoner in the garret of an old house near where Isaac Curfman now lives, in Trough Creek Valley, and also near to Cassville. But when he returned to see his prisoner, he was horror stricken to find that she had hanged herself to a beam of the rafters. This news was soon conveyed to the campmeeting, and hundreds went to see the horrible sight. An old gentleman that witnessed the scene, says that they bared her shoulders and breast, and he feels satisfied that he could not have put the point of his finger on her breast or shoulders without putting it on a scar from the whip. She proved to be a Virginia slave and chose rather to take her own life than be taken back to cruel bondage. Her master pursued her as far as Three Springs. There he heard of her death and turned back, fearing no doubt, if he went on he might have to be at the expense of burying her. This is what slavery was fifty years ago.

BURGLAR SHOT AND CAPTURED.—We learn that the public house kept by A. Leisher, in Hollidaysburg, was entered about two o'clock last Wednesday morning by a burglar, and robbed of a pair of pants, twenty dollars in money, a gold watch, and several other articles. By some means Mr. Leisher was aroused and gave chase, and overtaking the thief a tussle ensued. Mr. L., being struck on the head with a jimmy returned the compliment by sending a bullet through the rascal's shoulder from his pistol, when, after another tussle, assistance coming up, he was secured and lodged in jail. The watch was secured But the pants containing the $20 in a purse was not—which leads to the belief that there was an accomplice in the job and that they were thrown out of the window to him.—*Altoona Tribune.*

ON Satuaday week the barn of James H. Lyons, near New Enterprise, Bedford county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Mr. Lyons is an industrious colored man, and the loss falls heavily upon him. We are glad to know that the people of Morrison's Cove are showing their sympathy for their neighbor, a meeting having been held, on Tuesday evening following, and $1100 raised to assist him in rebuilding. Such actions are characteristic of the people of Morrison's Cove.—*Press.*

A MOST disgraceful scene occurred on the express train of the H. & B. R. R. on Saturday night last. At Saxton three or four drunken rowdies got aboard the train and at once became boisterous to the great terror of several ladies, and the annoyance of the passengers generally. The appearance of the gentlemanly conductor, Mr. John Rohm, we supposed would at once quiet these reckless specimens of humanity, but not so, they continued their noise and cursing. When remonstrated with by Mr. Rohm two of them abused him by words and blows till "forbearance ceased to be a virtue" when he rang the bell, summoned his engineer and fireman, (there being no brakeman nor baggage master on the train), who seized the rowdies and ejected them from the car. It was only after the grosest insults that these cowardly villains were thus dealt with. We hope to see the officers of justice on their track and hear of them receiving the highest penalty of the law. Ought there not be a law prohibiting drunken men from riding on public conveyances?

ADVERTISING.—There is a class of persons who imagine they are doing very judiciously by advertising through the medium of circulars. They scatter a few thousand through the city, announcing their business, and await the result, fully convinced that in so doing they have taken all necessary preliminaries to success. Various circulars are almost daily to be found on the doorsteps and in the entry-ways of respectable houses. Their fate is, generally, that they are either thrown into the street by the indignant servant girl who answers the bell, or summarily pitched aside by the man of the house who finds them when he returns home, and who desires no suggestions of new methods of lightening his purse. The use of circulars may, in certain limited cases, answer every purpose; but the vast majority of those who have made money by advertising have found that the columns of a newspaper are the best and surest, and in the end the cheapest, medium of communication between the business world and the public.—*Ex*

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Daniel Magahan, of McConnellstown, this county, took fire, it is supposed, from the spark of an oil lamp, and burned to the ground about eight o'clock on last Sunday evening. A large portion of the furniture and other valuables were consumed. There was no insurance. Mr. Magahan is a laboring man, and by this severe loss is left without the means to replace his house.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Third Annual Exhibition of this Society (formerly Altoona Park Association), will be held at the City of Altoona on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 1871. The grounds are the largest and most complete, and the driving course equal to the best, in the State. The very liberal premiums offered by the Managers must command the attention and attendance of all parties rearing good stock, or interested in agricultural and other inventions. The following summary of premiums will convey an idea of their magnitude:

Thoroughbred horses	$399 00
Roadsters	89 00
Horses for general purposes	121 00
Draft horses	105 00
Matched, driving and saddle horses	60 00
Jacks and mules	57 00
Thoroughbred, native and grade cattle	912 00
Sheep and swine	204 00
Farm and yard fowls	149 00
Farm implements	150 00

And all other premiums to correspond.

The speed premiums amount to $2,000, divided into seven purses: One of $25; one of $400; one of $100; one of $50; one of $700; one of $500; one of $250—the whole making over $6,000 in premiums for the present season.

The complete success of former exhibitions of the Society, and the general satisfaction given, should guarantee a larger turnout this season than heretofore. Entries of blooded stock and valuable inventions are being made, and there will be beauty and diversity to look upon.

Excursion tickets will be issued from all stations on the main line and branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Monday until Friday, good for return trip on Saturday.

Any of our readers who wish bargains in Woolen Goods, should call on Glazier & Bro., 309 North Third street. They have a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Flannels of all kinds, Tweeds, &c., which it would be to the advantage of consumers to purchase now, as they will undoubtedly be higher during the coming season. [aug.30–2w

ANY person desiring an Estey & Co's., Cottage Organ, at any price ranging from $140 to $750 can be supplied by applying to this office. Terms: One-half cash, and the remainder in six months in bankable paper. Organ warranted. A good chance for a church or society. tf.

FRESH VEGETABLES.—The market car of Messrs. Africa & Black will arrive every Wednesday evening, where vegetables of every kind can be had, wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest. [aug 9–tf.

Alpacca Poplins of all colors, Figured Reps, Poplins, &c., a good assortment, at Glazier & Bro.'s. [aug.30–2w

AXLE Grease, in Boxes, at Stewarts' Hardware Store. 23aug3t.

LEATHER, Gutta-percha, and Britania Tourists' Cups at Stewarts' Hardware Store. [23-3t

1000 tons Anthracite coal, the best varities, at lowest market rates for sale, wholesale or retail, by Robert U. Jacob [june 21

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

CELEBRATED "Barnet" coal in the Lump. Run of mine or Fine for sale, wholesale and retail by Robert U. Jacob. [june 21.

Muslins, Prints, Tickings and Shirtings of all kinds for sale, cheap, at Glazier & Bro.'s.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending Sept., 2 1871	3,412
Same date last year	5,187
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	1875
Shipped for the year 1871	223,719
Same date last year	205,894
Increase for year 1871	17,825

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price, tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Sept. 6, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 25
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		35
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		25
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to 7 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 30
" red, "		1 20
RYE		80
CORN		70
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	85@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 30
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 60	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	13	15
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL-SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	3 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 20	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
Potatoes		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 5. 1871.

FLOUR, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" Penny brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white, per bushel	1 60
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	60

New Advertisements.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY!!!

PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE

Attractively situated in a healthful and beautiful region, one-fourth of a mile from Penn'a. R. R. Four regular graduates, asssted by other competent instructors, constitute the corps of instruction. The Principal, (for many years in charge of Tuscarora Academy, and, since 1852, the head of this institution), refers to his numerous pupils in all the learned professions, and in every department of business. Music and Painting, specialties. Fall session will commence *SEPTEMBER 1st*, 1871. *Terms, $200 per annum.* Address,

DAVID WILSON, A. M.
A. J. PATTERSON, A. M.
Port Royal P. O., Pa.

july26-3m.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned, will sell, at Public Sale, in Juniata township, on

Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate.

A farm, situate in Juniata township, about five miles from Huntingdon, containing about 180 acres, more or less, 115 of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a saw-mill, log house, a tenant-house, and a frame Bank Barn, with other necessary outbuildings. Also, a good orchard in a thriving condition.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

A general variety of personal property of said deceased, will be offered on said day.

HENRY HAWN,
ALBERT HAWN,
Executors of Jacob Hawn, deceased.

ALSO. At the same time and place, a tract of land, in said township, containing 35 acres, about 11 acres cleared.

Aug. 16, 1871–ts.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa. This is to give notice, That on the 10th day of August A. D. 1871 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Paul Ammerman, of Broad Top City in the county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy in the Court House, in Huntingdon, before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of September, a. d. 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Aug. 16, 1871–4t.

THE WARM SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort is now open for visitors. The hunting and fishing grounds are unsurpassed, while the scenery is the grandest and most romantic in the State. It is the intention of the lessees to keep the Springs open the whole year and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable.

aug.9-tf. HARRISON & GEISSINGER.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c.. &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice.

Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

New Advertisements.

A LIST OF PERSONS USING THE *SINGER SEWING MACHINE*

Bought at BLAIR'S BOOK STORE, depot for Huntingdon County.

188 IN THIS LIST.

Mrs. M. R. Armitage, Huntingdon
" R. G. Morrison, "
" William Decker, "
" Mordecai Gahagan, "
" Geo. W. Garrettson, "
" Wm. Graw, "
" Joseph Morrison, "
" John Numer, "
" Isaac Fisher, "
" Harry Fisher, "
" David Blair, "
" Dorris Stitt, Shade Gap, Pa.
" William Wax, Blairs Mills, Pa.
" Alex. C. Blair, "
" Michael Stair, Orbisonia.
" Robt. Bingham, Shirleysburg,
" R. C. Wallace, "
Miss Jane A. Adams, "
Mrs. J. E. Glasgow, Three Springs.
" Levi Putt, Saxton, Pa.
" Samuel Barr, "
" John Fulton, "
Miss E. C. Raum, "
Mrs. William Powell, Dudley, Pa
" F. D. Rutter, Huntingdon.
" Henry Robley, "
Miss E. Ring, Petersburg, Pa.
Mrs. Kate Brown, "
" Mrs. Blackwell. "
Mr. John McMullen, Cottage.
" Samuel Barr, Coalmont & Shirley township.
Mrs Mary Quinn, "
" Jacob Anspach, "
" J. M. Oaks, Huntingdon.
Rev. Mr. Moore, Tyrone.
Mr. J. M. Isenburg, Alexandria.
Mrs. A. H. Jenkins, Riddlesburg.
" John Gregory, Cottage.
" Samuel Gregory, Cottage.
" R. U. Jacob, Huntingdon.
" Wm. Miller, Petersburg.
" Benj. Jacob, Huntingdon.
Rev. M. L. Smith, Petersburg.
Mr. John Wiley, "
Mrs. James Myton, Manor Hill.
Mrs. M. D. Silkknitter, Snow Shoe.
" Soloman Silkknitter, "
" L. A. Hamer, Huntingdon.
" Michael Hamer, "
Mr. Geo. Marsh, "
Mrs. E. Westbrook, "
Miss Bartol, "
" Minnie Kuntzelman, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Caroline Schott, "
" M. Etchson, Mill Creek.
" S. A. Hughes, "
" J. G. Boyer, Huntingdon.
" P. M. Bare, Mt. Union.
" M. A. Sharver, Huntingdon.
" Adam Hoffman, "
Miss Mary Foster, "
Mrs. Carry Diffebaugh, "
" James Dickey, "
" William Wray, Spruce Creek.
" William McMurtrie, Huntingdon.
" David Hare, "
" William Yocum, "
" Simon White, "
" Maggie Oswalt, "
" J. C. Smiley, Huntingdon.
" Thomas Kelly, Orbisonia.
" R. C. Craig, Newton Hamilton.
Miss Annie R. Parker, "
Mrs. Mary Brown, Mapleton.
" Geo. W. Johnston, Huntingdon,
" James Stewart, Antistown.
" John Snyder, Huntingdon.
Miss Mary J. Wise, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Sarah Irvin, Penna Furnace.
Miss Maggie Kepert, Huntingdon.
" Martha Ritchey, "
" Sarah J. Reaby, Petersburg.
Mrs. J. G. Stewart, "
" A. A. Jacobs, "
" William McGowan, Shade Gap.
" Daniel Rowland, Six Mile Run.
" O. G. McCrellis, Dudley.
" John Shaver, Mt. Union.
" F. D Stevens, "
" J. G. Covert, "
" Jacob Flasher, "
" Henry Snare, Huntingdon.
" Christ Hains, "
" Asbury Stewart, Huntingdon.
" Augustus Fetrey, Saxton.
" Henry Smith, McConnelstown.
" Luden Nor's, "
" John Leister, Huntingdon.
" Henry Hassenplug, "
" Fred Mobus, "
" Paul Smith, "
" Alex. Carmon, "
" William Sickler, "
" J. B. Myton, Manor Hill.
" T. B. Love, Cottage.
" Bridget McCabe, Huntingdon.
Miss M. Morningstar, "
Mrs. Emma Chilcoat, Cassville.
" Hartman Anderson, Dudley.
" Catharine Akers, Coalmont
" David Elmire, Mt. Union.
" David S. Africa, Huntingdon.
Mr. John Barrick, "
Mrs. Henry Noel, "
" David Mingle, "
" Christian Peightal, Manor Hill.
" Robt. McNeal, Burnt Cabins.
" Pierce Young, Water Street.
" Samuel Isenburg, Water Street.
" William B. Hicks, Huntingdon.
" " Logan, "
" Hannah Long, Petersburg.
" Mugnus Koch, Huntingdon.
" John Isenburg, Petersburg.
" Mary Fletcher, Huntingdon.
" Hiram Ayers, Pittsburg.
Miss Sue White Petersburg.
Mrs. —— Neff, Alexandria.
Mrs. Thomas Keenan, James Creek.
Mrs H. T. Conrad, Dudley.
" E. Deshong, Manor Hill.
" S. J. Yocum, Mapleton.
" Alex. Port, Huntingdon.
" James G. Corbin, Cassville.

11,000 (over five thousand) more Singer Machines sold last year than any other machine. Total sale of the Singer Machine last year was one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty three. july12

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of John Watson, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Watson, late of Franklin township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN WATSON,
Executrix.

July 19, 1871–6.

HOWE IS THIS?

HOWE does it come that people wanting to know HOWE to select the BEST Sewing Machine are rapidly finding HOWE to settle that question by buying the ORIGINAL HOWE MACHINE, with late improvements, at Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa. Come thou and get a HOWE.

July 19, 1871.–2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Cromwell township, on the estate of Henry Wicks, late of said township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment.

GEORGE W. HAFFLEY,
Administrator.

july19-6t

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandies, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGAR

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Hard Water Versus Soft.

Dr. Letheby, at a recent meeting of the medical officers of health of Great Britain, took occasion to renew his statement, already referred to in our pages, of superiority, in a sanitary point of view, of a hard-water supply to towns over that of soft water. Basing his arguments first upon physiological considerations, he maintained that the earthy matters in the hard waters were essential for the construction of the osseous tissues, and that they supplied much of the calcareous salts necessary for the nutrition of the frame; and that, by repudiating their use, we should be throwing away one provision of nature for this purpose. No one could say that hard water was not far more agreeable to drink than soft water. He maintained, in the second place, that the finest specimens of the English race were to be found in regions where the waters were hard, from flowing out of, or over, calcareous strata. The same was the case with cattle and horses; witness those reared in such counties as Durham and Leicester, and the horses of Flanders, while the Shetlands only produced a race of ponies. But his principal argument was that on classifying the towns of England, so far as their water-supply was known, according to the degrees of hardness of the water the average of the death-rate was least in those towns supplied with hard water, and increased as the waters became softer and softer, until it was highest in those where the water supplied was most soft. These statements, however, were met with much vigor by several speakers, among the most eminent of whom was Mr. Wanklyn, who endeavored to show that the deductions of Dr. Letheby were based upon incorrect premises, and that the case was very far from being proved.—*Agricultural Report for July.*

Keeping Hams.

Have a sack made of cheap muslin or domestic goods somewhat longer than is required to merely hold the ham. Then gather some dry broom sedge and crop it finely in your cutting box; or if you happen to be minus such a contrivance chop it with a hatchet or axe. Place a few handfuls of this in the bottom of your sack, and then having wrapped a newspaper nice around your ham slip it in upon the chopped sedge. Proceed next to fill up the sack by ramming your chopped sedge tightly around the ham on all sides; the size of the sack should allow of its being an inch thick. Sew or tie it up and the work is done.

Hams put up in this way will keep for years through all kinds of weather, for while the sedge is cooling in its effects, it absorbs the moisture attracted by the salt and bars off the fly. We take it that straw or thoroughly dried grass of almost any kind would act as well, though we have no experience with anything save broom-sedge.—*Ex.*

How to Cure a Kicking Horse.

A correspondent of the Vermont Farmer writes: "In answer to an inquiry, 'how to cure a kicking mare,' let me communicate a method which has proved effective in a bad case. With a strong harness, hitch to a stout whiffle tree, which has a rope attached to it long enough to allow a man to hold the mare by the head, while another, holding the rope slack but firmly, moves the traces or whiffletree against the mare's leg's tempting here to kick. Allow the whiffletree to fly high when she kicks, but bring it back every time. Let her play with the arrangement until she is thoroughly tired of it and will not kick at it. Without harnessing her in any other way, try the same every day, until she will allow the whiffletree and traces, or anything, to brush and strike against her legs without showing any fright or dislike even when fresh."

How to do up Shirt-Bosoms.

We have often heard ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt-bosoms, etc., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe for making gum-arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A table-spoonful of gum water, stirred in a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin muslin and bobinet.

Dyer's Recipe.

Blue Purple, Fast Color.—One hundred and ninety pounds of wool are first dipped in the blue vat to a light shade, then boil in a solution of fifteen pounds of alum and three pounds of half refined tartar, for one hour and a half; the wool taken out, cooled and let stand twenty-four hours. Then boil in fresh water eight pounds of powdered cochineal for a few minutes; cool the kettle to 170° Fah.; handle the prepared wool in this for one hour, in which time let it boil for three-quarters of an hour, when ready to cool, rinse and dry. By coloring first with cochineal, as aforesaid, and finishing in the blue vat the fast purple of dahlia, so much admired in German broadcloths, will be produced, Tin acids must not be used in this color.

Cough in Horses.

Cough may be occasioned by several different diseases—in several cases, of which the diseases themselves must be removed. When simple cold, slippery elm or flax seed tea is useful, and liquorice may be added. But nursing is the great remedy. Feed succulent food only—if in winter, moistened cut feed; if in summer, juicy grass or clover—never sweat the animal. Blanket, where there is the least cold or chilliness, and the horse will doubtless recover.

New Advertisements.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.

Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hill St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade,

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURA'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Express	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Express	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR 8 44	AR 3 20
5 47	7 47	Long Siding	8 36	3 13
6 00	8 00	McConnellstown	8 19	2 58
6 07	8 12	Pleasant Grove	8 12	2 51
6 19	8 24	Marklesburg	7 58	2 37
6 31	8 36	Coffee Run	7 44	2 23
6 38	8 42	Rough and Ready	7 37	2 16
6 51	8 54	Cove	7 24	2 05
6 56	3 58	Fishers Summit	7 20	2 00
AR 7 11	9 12	Saxton	6 06	1 46
LE 7 39	9 20			
7 46	9 36	Riddlesburg	6 35	1 39
7 53	9 43	Hopewell	6 28	1 23
8 11	10 01	Pipers Run	6 10	1 06
8 31	10 19	Tatesville	5 52	12 47
8 44	10 31	Bloody Run	5 40	12 35
AR 8 50	10 36	Mount Dallas	LE 5 35	12 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 27	LE 9 25	Saxton	AR 7 05	AR 1 40
7 27	9 40	Coalmont	6 50	1 25
7 30	9 45	Crawford	6 45	1 20
AR 7 40	AR 9 55	Dudley	LE 6 35	LE 1 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, May 22, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westwaed Mail	Pacific Express	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward. Philad. Express	Mail	Harrisburg Accom.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 56	.....	10 46	10 46	N. Hamilton	.....	3 10	9 31
5 05	.....	10 58	11 00	Mt. Union	.....	5 01	9 23
5 12	.....	11 05	11 14	Mapleton	.....	4 56	9 15
5 20	.....	11 14	11 28	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 07
5 35	5 02	11 30	11 50	HUNTINGDON	.....	4 43	8 53
5 54	.....	11 50	.....	Petersburg	10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	.....	12 01	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8 28
6 10	.....	12 09	.....	Spruce Creek	10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	.....	12 44	.....	Birmingham	.....	3 10	9 09
6 32	.....	12 33	.....	Tyrone	10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	.....	12 45	.....	Tipton	.....	3 29	7 52
6 50	.....	12 52	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 46
6 55	.....	12 58	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 42
7 15	6 10	1 20	2 00	Altoona	10 50	3 00	7 25
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaues Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidayshurg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail Train	Past Line	Erie Mail	Buffalo Ex
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex	Accom'd'n	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 20	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE, General Supt.

May 24, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.50, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m. stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

my.21,71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Acommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

May 28, 71

Miscellaneous.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpaces; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.

April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL.

READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

apr 26, '71

TOWN LOTS

In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper,* than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

ROBERT U. JACOB,

Wholesale and retail dealer

IN THE BEST QUALITY OF

ANTHRACITE & BROAD TOP COAL,

for all

STOVE,

BLACKSMITHING,

LIMEBURNING,

and

STEAM GENERATING PURPOSES.

All sizes and kinds kept constantly on hand, and all orders filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Orders received either at the office near Broad Top Corner, room formerly occupied by the Union Bank, or by A. B. Flood.

Marltf.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CIRCULATION 1500.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

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We want 5000 active, enterprising, thorough men and women, to whom we will give constant work and good pay. We publish the Best Books; we give our agents the Best Terms. The best selling Book now is

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE

BY SIGNOR BLITZ,

Describing his wonderful feats and tricks, with laughable incidents and adventures. Agents are selling from 20 to 40 copies a day. Also, our NEW FAMILY BIBLE, containing Blackwood's Comprehensive Aids to the study of the Scriptures, and Nevin's new and improved Dictionary of the Bible, together with Sixteen Fine Steel Plates, four Maps in colors, and 200 superior engravings on wood; Family Record, Family Album, &c., &c. A Complete Prospectus of this Bible and agent's outfit furnished FREE to all who mean work. Our programme of New Books for the Fall includes a New Work by Mark Twain.

☞ Successful Agents will receive first choice of territory on Mark Twain's forthcoming great work.

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KING OF THE
CLOVER MACHINE FAMILY.

Birdsell's Combined Clover Thresher and Separator.

This Machine Threshes, Separates, Hulls and Cleans Clover Seed at one operation; capacity ranging from 15 to 50 bushels per day according to yield of seed. Its operation needs only to be witnessed to convince the most skeptical that its principles are perfect, its capacity wonderful, and its thoroughness of work such as to defy complaint from the most exactness.

2000 *now in use* throughout the United States and Canadas.

Awarded first Premium at 75 State Fairs since 1856.

Send for "*Clover Leaf*" and Colored Engraving, which give complete description.

BIRDSELL MANUFACTURING Co., Manufact's, Home Factory, South Bend, Ind. Harrisburg.
JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,
New Enterprise, Bedford Co.
Agent for Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon counties. august2–3m.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FO
1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the co
of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, t
American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathe
Declaration of Independence approaches its complete
alization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men a
created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inali
able rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,
no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a phil
opher's speculation, but the recognized base of our poli
cal fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from t
Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, ju
one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which giv
to the equal political and civil rights of every man born
naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of t
Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privile
may roar and rage around that rock, and may transient
seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundatio
are deep laid and steadfast, and the brokers of Reacti
and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray ov
t in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristo
racy. We do not forget that a very large minority of t
American People still hold in their inmost hearts th
Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respe
We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the w
ring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will
combined and hurled against the battlements of Repub
can ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that local su
cesses, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, w
inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victo
such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in t
earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Yet o
faith is clear and strong that the American People st
bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late Ci
War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, a
will never consciously decide that the precious blood the
on poured out was lavished in vain.

THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of the gr
struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To St
Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity;
Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, I
franchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Edu
tion; to Intensity and eternity of Wrathful Hate, univ